Amendments to the Specification

[0017] For the sake of clarification, only two sections 5, 6, i.e. "Bristles" are shown in the figure, the thickness of said bristles being an order of magnitude too large in the illustration and in reality tending to be in the region between a few thousandths and a few hundredths of millimetres. The sections 5, 6 are wrapped in the manner of a loop around a round core 11 and extend away from it on both sides without crossing over in such a way that in each case both end faces 7,9 and 8, 10 of each section 5 and 6 form tangents with the same - imaginary - face F which is at least approximately conformal with the surface of the corresponding component, i.e. corresponds here to a - spacial - circular cylindrical face with the longitudinal centre axis X. The slightly bent arrangement of the sections 5, 6 with lateral abutment against the supporting plate 4 reflects the operating conditions with excess pressure on the side of the cover plate 3, i.e. on the left-hand side. The sections 5, 6 are secured to the core 11 in a frictionally locking fashion by means of a C-shaped clamping section 12 which is prestressed by means of elastic cross-sectional widening and which can be formed from a slotted tube. Outside the clamping region, i.e. from the face F to the part 12, the sections 5, 6 run - in the unloaded state - in an essentially radial direction or in a radial direction and circumferential direction, i.e. with a defined attitude angle (up to ~~approximately 45□~~ approximately 45°) in the circumferential direction. Obliquely positioned "bristles" are more pliant in the radial direction, i.e. they compensate better for deviations in position in the corresponding component. However, a rotation of the shaft is permitted only in the oblique direction of the "bristles". A person skilled in the art is familiar with this and there is therefore no need for it to be presented in more detail. The "bristles" are, according to the invention, sections 5, 6 of strands or threads made of aramid fibers which are present in a wound arrangement. According to a method cited at the beginning which is protected by a patent, the strands/threads are wound around two straight cores which are spaced apart in a parallel arrangement and are secured thereto by means of clamping sections. The windings are then displaced axially with respect to one another in order to

generate an attitude angle. The windings are then cut centrally between the cores so that two identical, straight brushes, each with a core and clamping section, are produced. These are bent in an annular shape and joined at a joint by welding, soldering, adhering or the like, during which process care has to be taken to ensure that the plastic fibers are not damaged or destroyed thermally. Inter alia, a strut joint with solder points would be conceivable, in which case heat can be conducted away via the solder contacts. Each annular, coherent brush is integrated into a two-part - or multi-part - housing so that the desired brush sealing ring is obtained. The free, protruding bristle ends can then be machined more precisely to their dimensions (face F).